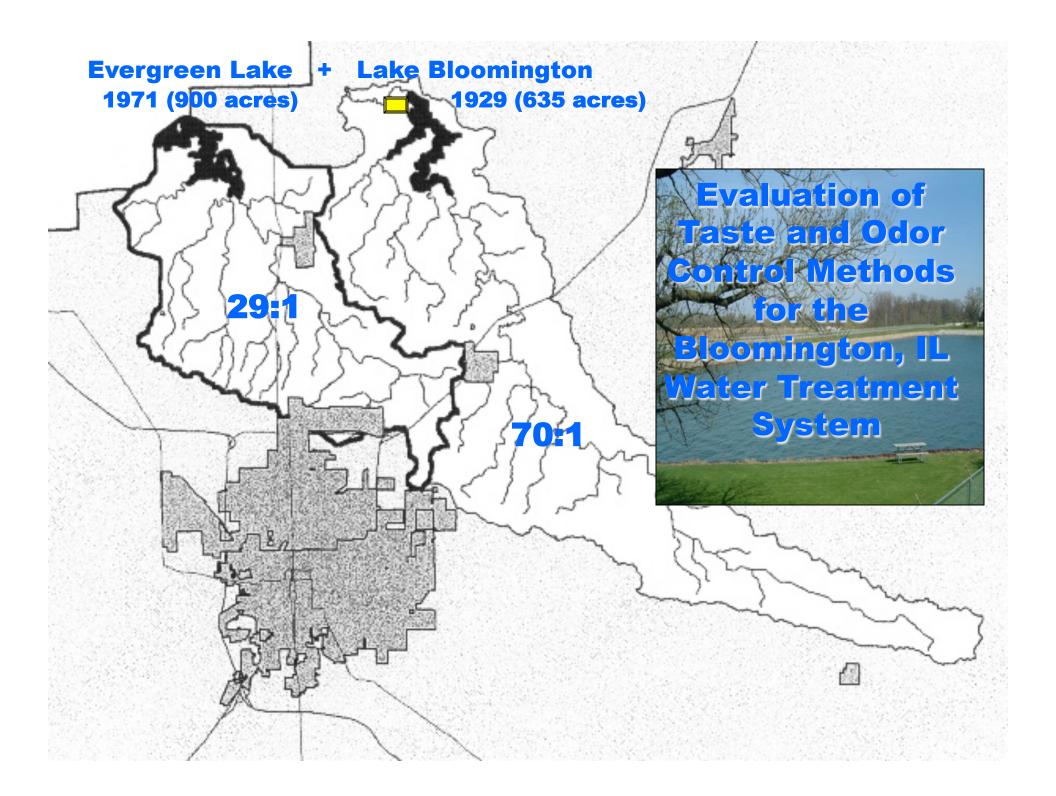
Taste and Odor Controlat the BloomingtonWater Treatment Plant

Rick Twait Superintendent of Water Purification, City of Bloomington

Jill Mayes Water Lab Supervisor, City of Bloomington

Dr. John O' Connor, PE Owner, H₂O' C Engineering

Tom O' Connor, PE Owner, H₂O' C Engineering



Lake and Watershed Management

Destratifiers Lake monitoring • Algal monitoring • Volunteer Lake Monitoring Program (VLMP) Shoreline stabilization Tiles, streams, ponds; weekly sampling Wetlands study: nutrient management

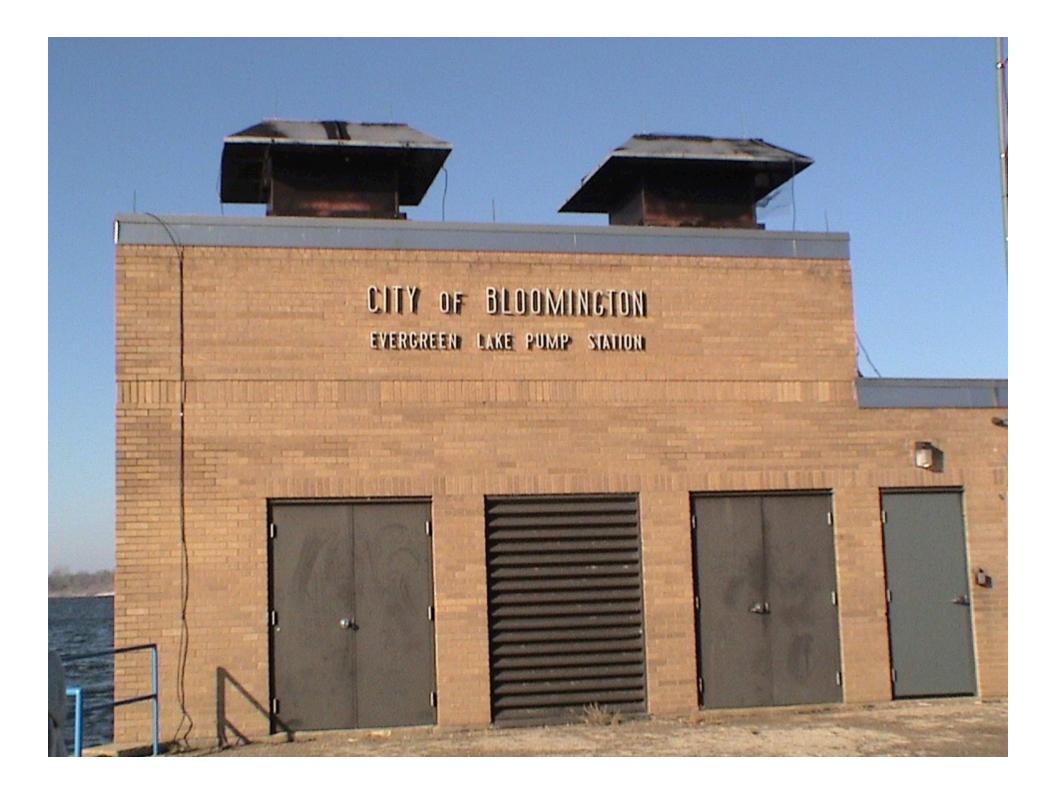
Lake Water Quality Concerns

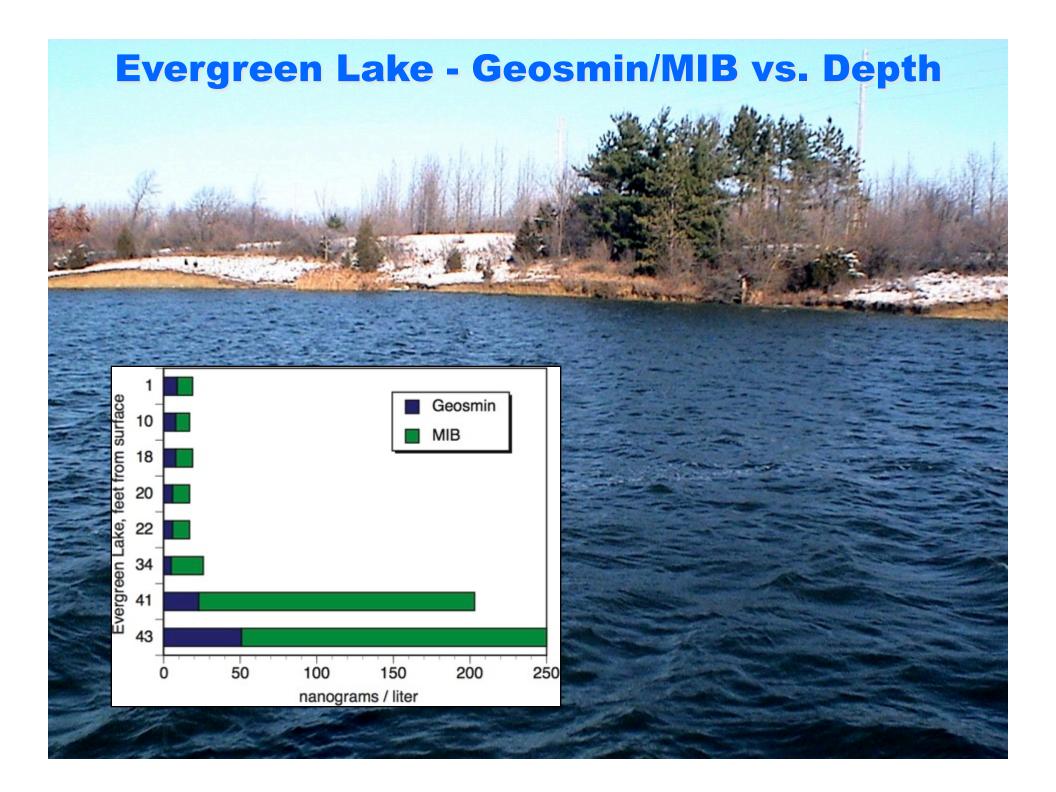
Algal blooms: tastes and odors oxygen depletion (anoxia) Agricultural drainage: nutrients, soil erosion pesticides, herbicides biological pathogens **Development:** construction, runoff waste discharges Lake Aging: shoreline erosion sediment accumulation

Bloomington Water Treatment Plant

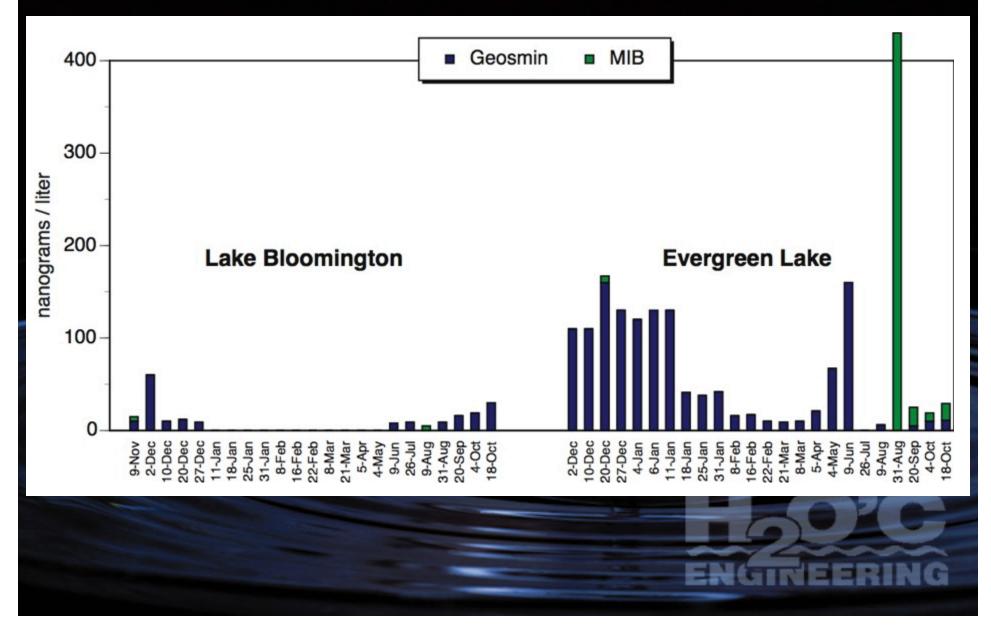


CoagulationFerric Sulfate + Cationic PolymerLime SofteningLime Sludge → LagoonsStabilizationRecarbonation, PolyphosphateSand FiltrationGranular Activated Carbon caps





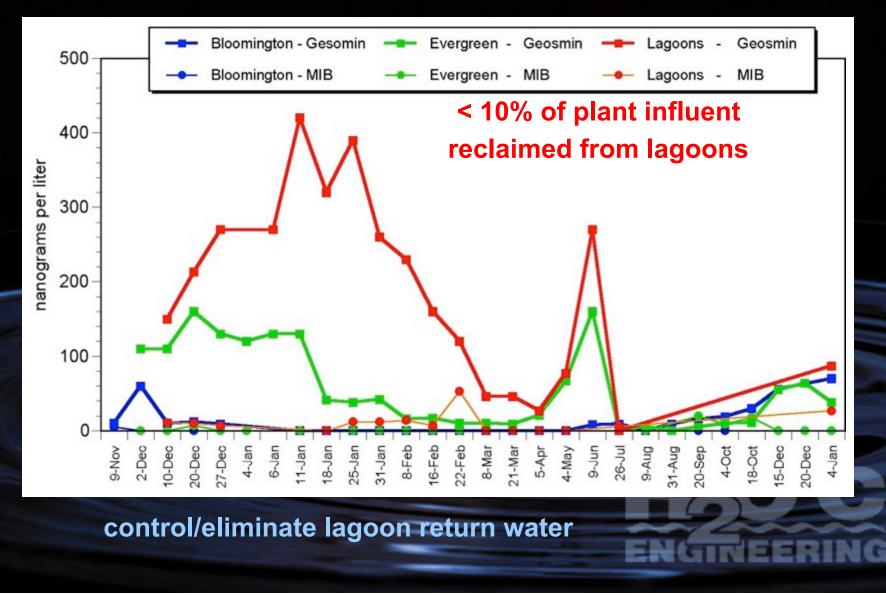
Geosmin/MIB - Winter 2004





Geosmin/MIB

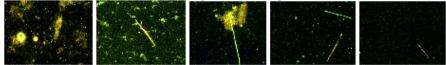
Nov 2004 - Jan 2006



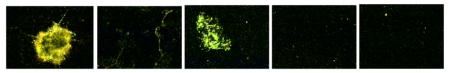
Water Plant Operational Responses for Taste and Odor Control

- increased dosage of cationic polymer (coagulant)
- reduction in filtration rates to maximize GAC EBCT
- extend filter run times to increase biodegradation
- initiation of maximum PAC feed prior to softeners
- cease prechlorination to avoid lysis of cells
- evaluation of geosmin/MIB reductions through plant
- microscopic analyses to identify algal populations

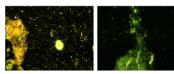
R. M. Twait's Micrographic Process Evaluation: Time Series, Source to Tap Presence and Removal of Organisms Contributing to Tastes and Odors

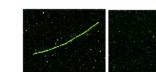


Lake Evergreen Lagoons Filter Influent Filter Effluent Tap January 26 Heavy rain results in 109 ntu turbidity (LB), 23 ntu (EL), cyclotella, melosira, oscillatoria, navicula, bacteria; Iagoon musty/fishy odor, algae; filter Influent musty, 6.5 ntu, filamentous algae; filter effluent musty, 0.17 ntu, planktonic bacteria, sparse filaments; tap water musty, 0.17 ntu, clean, small filament lysing.

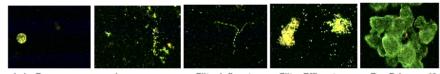


Lake Evergreen Lagoons Filter Influent Filter Effluent Tap January 31 LB (97 ntu) stronger (fishy) odor than EL (23 ntu), diatoms, aggiomerated bacteria, melosira colony, cyclotella; lagoon strong fishy odor, (1.7 ntu), decomposing filament; filter influent bacteria, filaments, aggiomerated particles; filter effluent clean, planktonic bacteria; tap water fishy/musty, chlorinous.



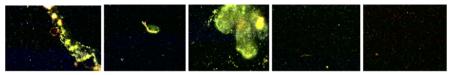


Lake Evergreen Lagoons Filter Influent Filter Effluent Tap February 8 LB (70 ntu) earthy, EL (20 ntu) diatoms, filaments, meiosira colony, cyclotella, asterionella, spherical bodies, fishy; lagoon very strong musty/fishy, filaments (1.2 ntu); filter effluent planktonic & agglomerated bacteria, filaments; tap water slight musty odor, particle-free, very clean.



 Lake Evergreen
 Lagoons
 Filter Influent
 Filter Effluent
 Tap February 16

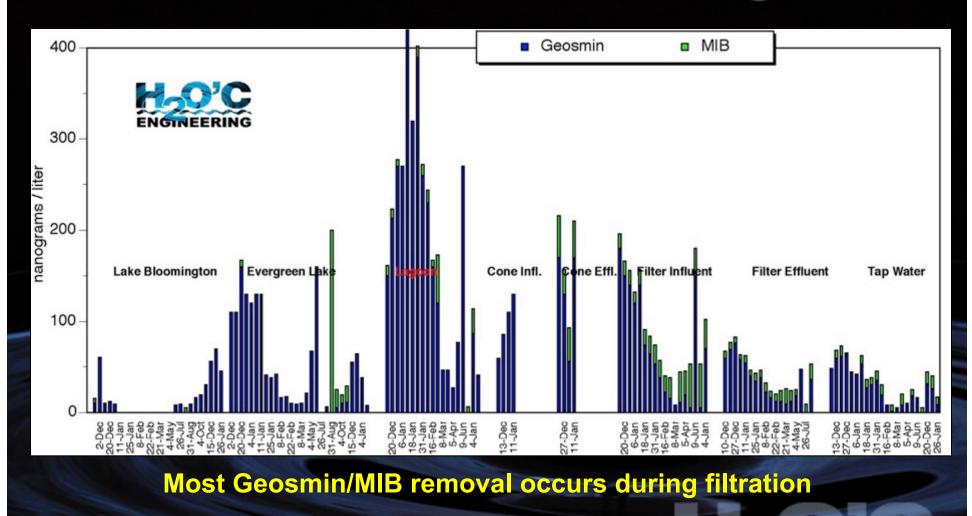
 LB (50 ntu) no odor, EL (20 ntu) astringent odor; filter influent iong spiral bacteria, centric diatoms, melosira, cyclotella, fragillaria colony, crystals; filter effluent musty/fishy, planktonic & agglomerated bacteria; tap water strong chlorinous odor, carbonate crystals (particles absent in most fields).



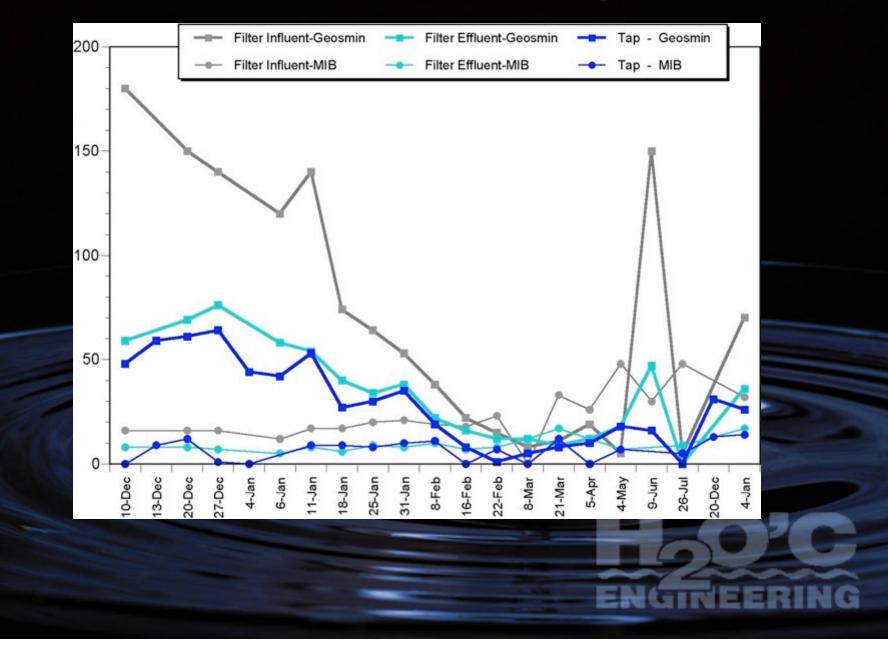
Lake Evergreen Lagoons Filter Influent Filter Effluent Tap February 22 LB (38 ntu) no odor, EL (13 ntu) astringent odor, meiosira, cyclotella, synedra, Nitzschia, blue-green algae, asterionella, trachelomonas; lagoon (2 ntu) strong fishy odor, planktonic bacteria; filter influent fishy/musty, sloughed matter, planktonic bacteria, algae; filter effluent musty/fishy, cymbella; tap water musty odor. Microscopic Process Evaluations

Weekly Series: from Lakes & Lagoon to Finished Water Tap

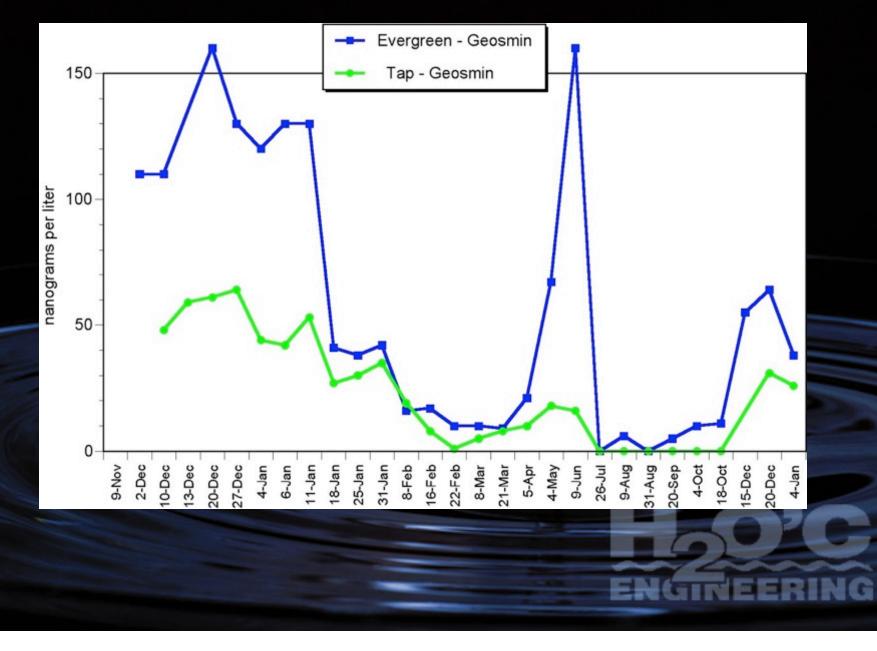
Geosmin/MIB Monitoring



Removal of Geosmin/MIB by Filtration



Overall Plant Removal of Geosmin

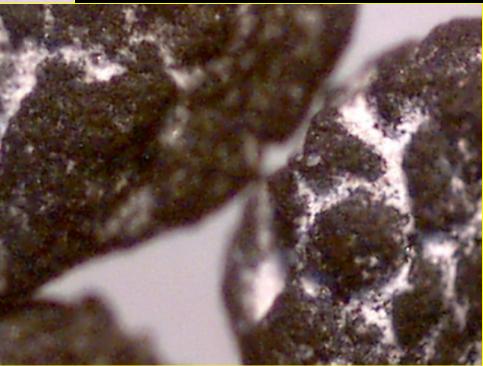


Bloomington, Illinois GAC Filter Caps

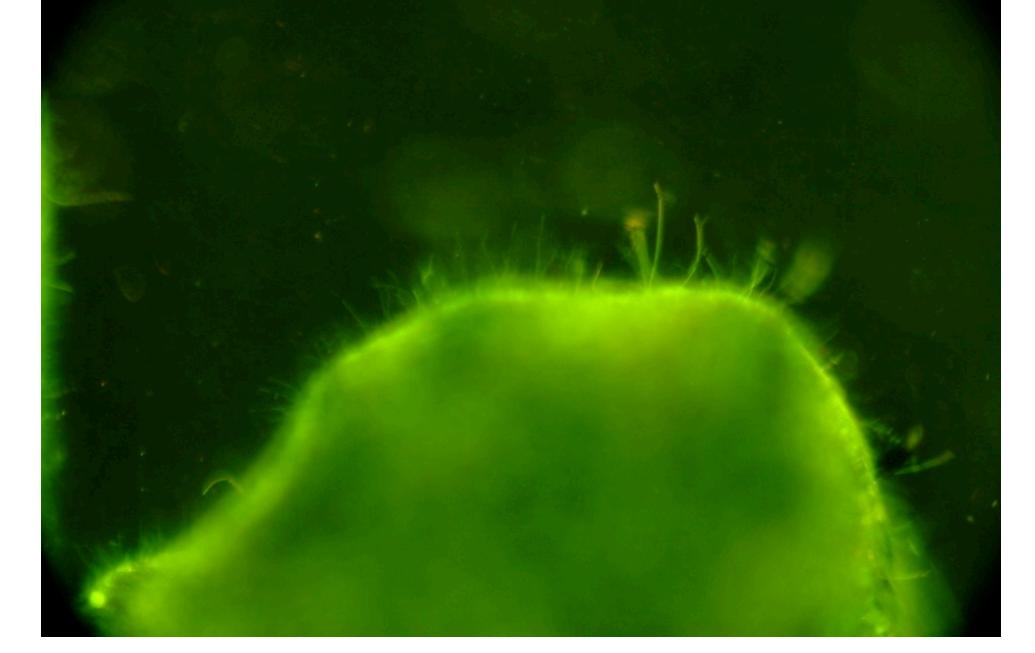
24-inch deep filter cap replaced with virgin GAC after two years



Virgin versus Microbially-Colonized GAC Granules



Stalked Bacteria on Granular Activated Carbon



Bloomington WTP Laboratory Column Studies of Removal of Geosmin by GAC

Assessment of Factors Affecting GAC Removal of Geosmin

GAC Age/Condition:

virgin GAC (minimal microbial growth) GAC in service for one-year GAC in service for two years

Contact Time:

GAC in service for two years at twice EBCT

Temperature:

winter vs. summer operating conditions

GAC Column Studies

Geosmin-spiked column influent

GAC columns (4)

Geosmin, TOC sample bottles

Luminescent DO Meter (oxygen depletion)







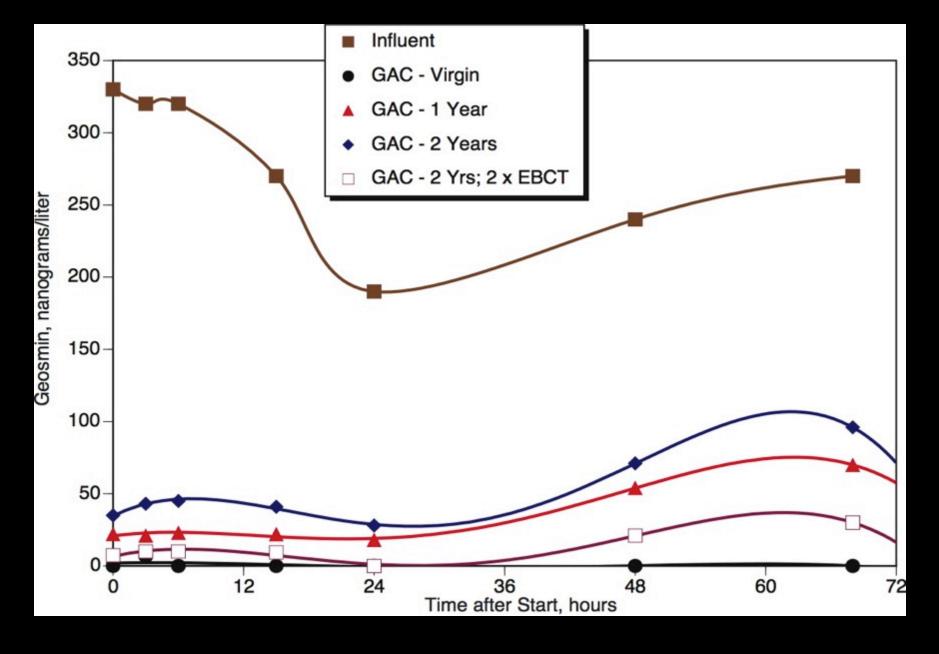
GAC Columns

- 1. Fresh (Virgin)
- 2. One-Year-Old
- 3. Two-Year-Old
- 4. Two-Year-Old @ twice EBCT

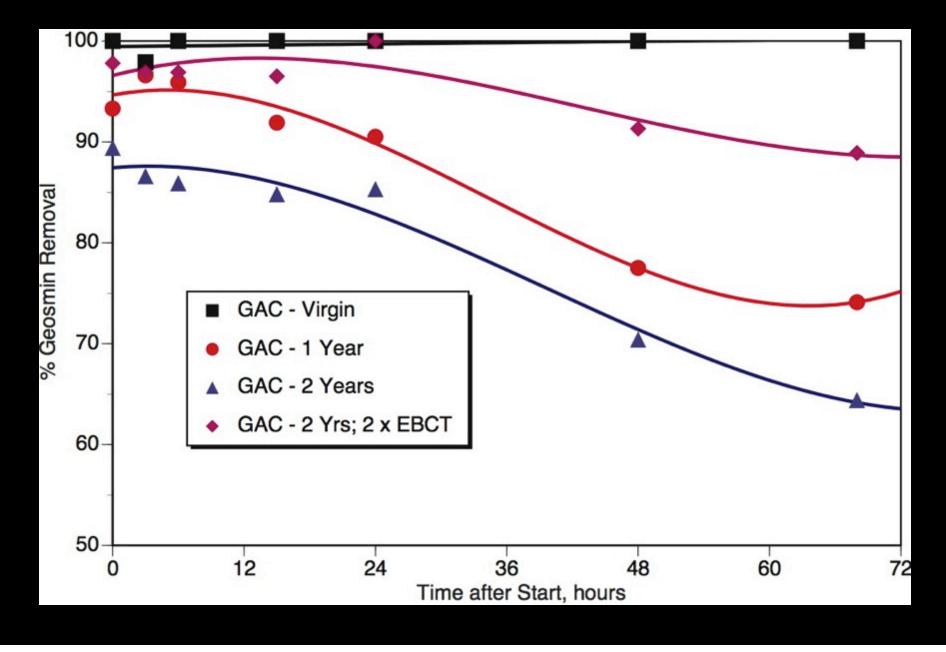
-

RING

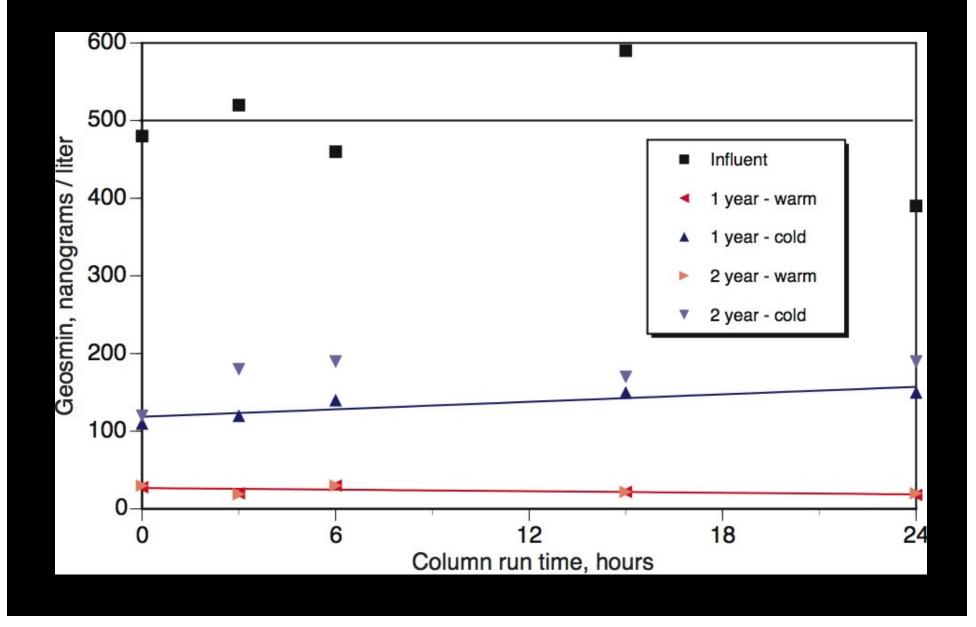
Removal of Geosmin on GAC

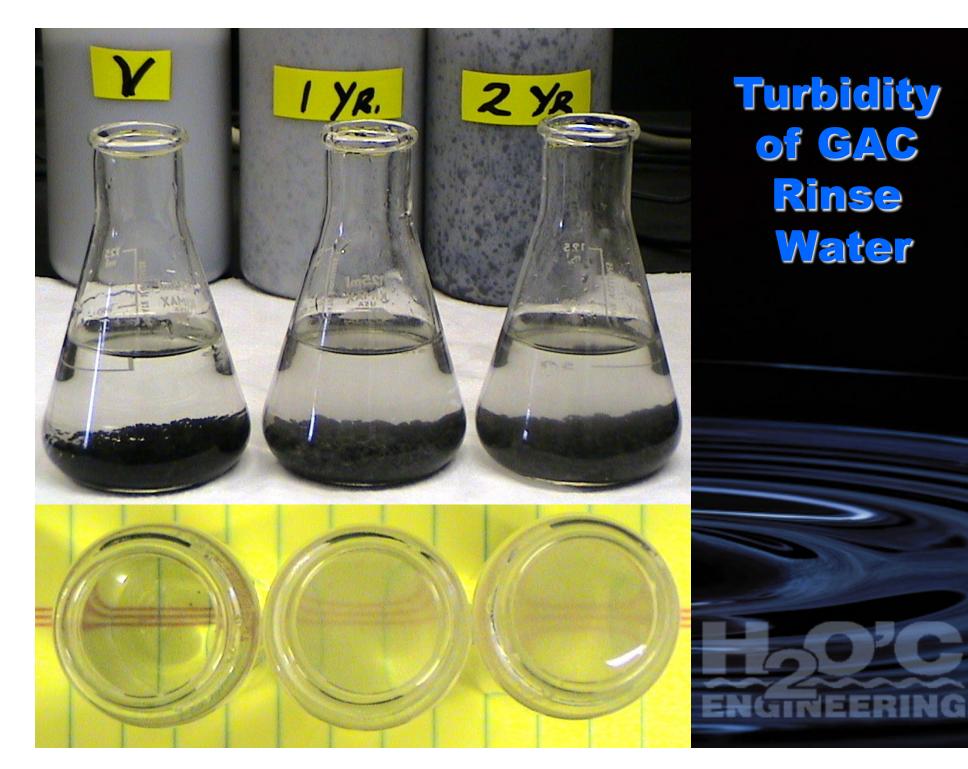


Percent Removal of Geosmin



Effect of Temperature on Geosmin Removal





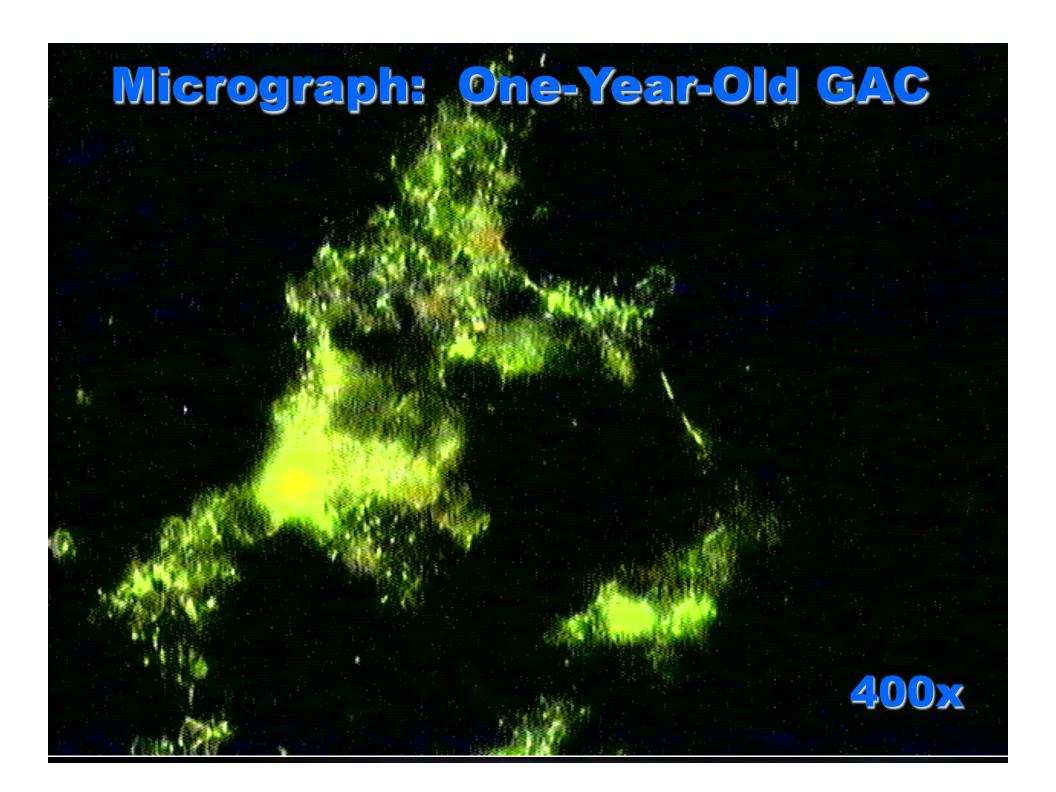
Turbidity of GAC **Rinse** Water

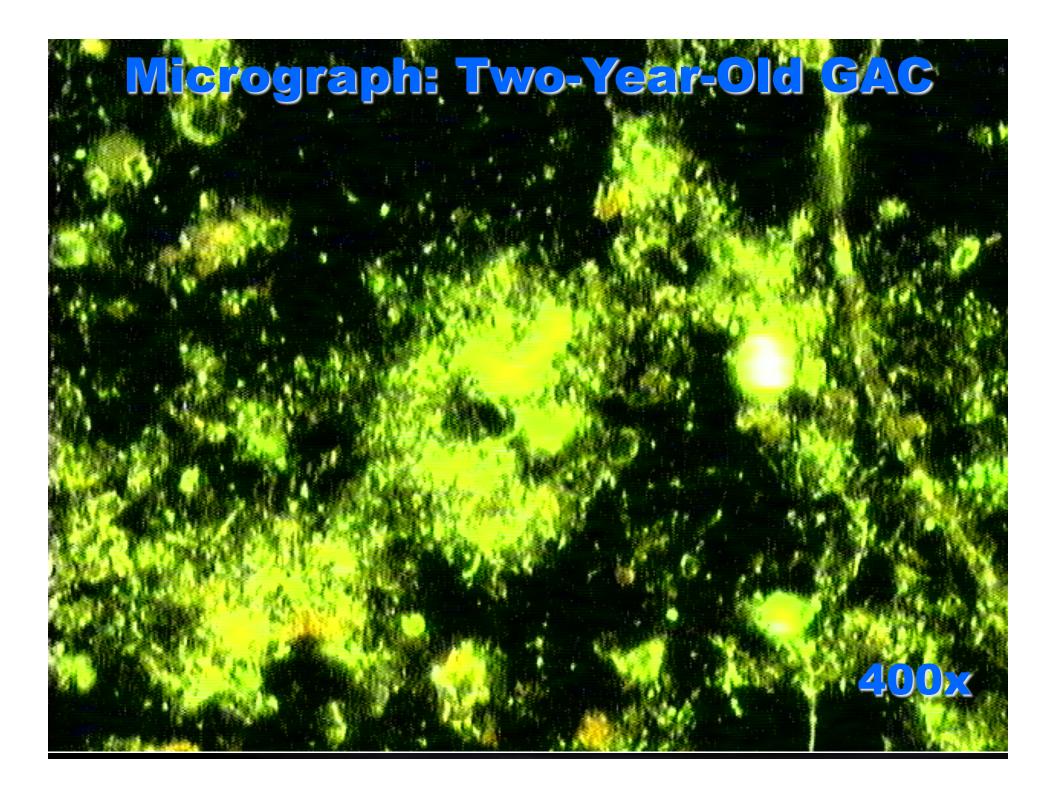


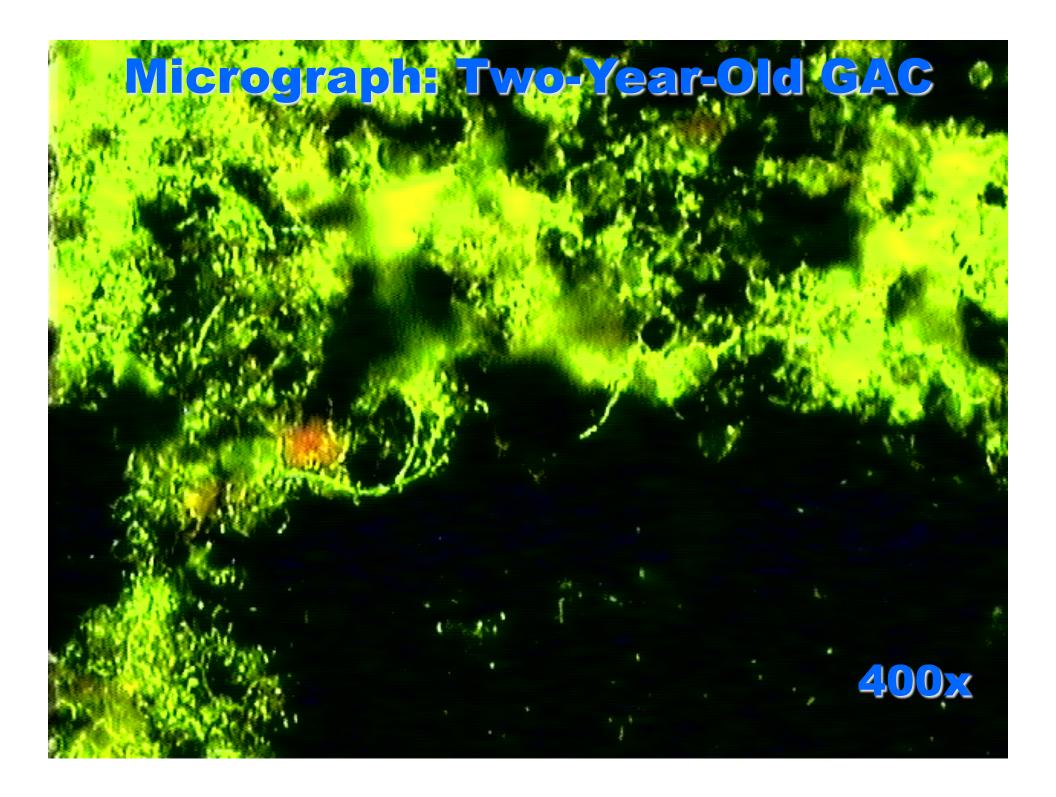
Micrograph: Virgin Carbon Extract

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400x







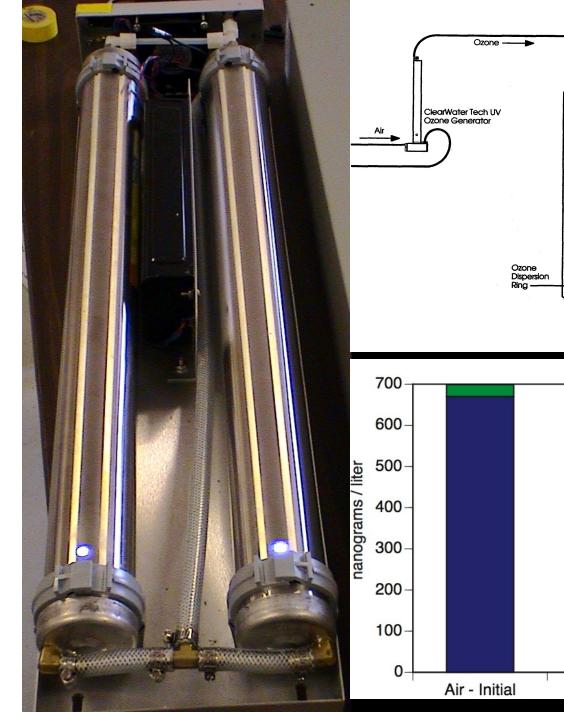
Additional Testing

Aeration stripping of volatile compounds

Ozonation stripping plus oxidation

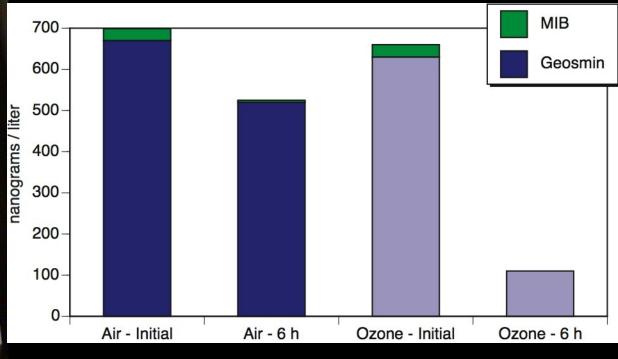
Chemical Oxidation

potassium permanganate, chlorine dioxide, Fenton's reagent, hydrogen peroxide + ultraviolet light



Ozonation reduces geosmin, *but* imparts ozonous odor

Aeration 29% geosmin reduction due to aeration alone



Application of Potassium Permanganate, Sodium Chlorite plus Sodium Hypochlorite, and Fenton's Reagent failed to noticeably reduce earthy-musty odors

EVERGREEN

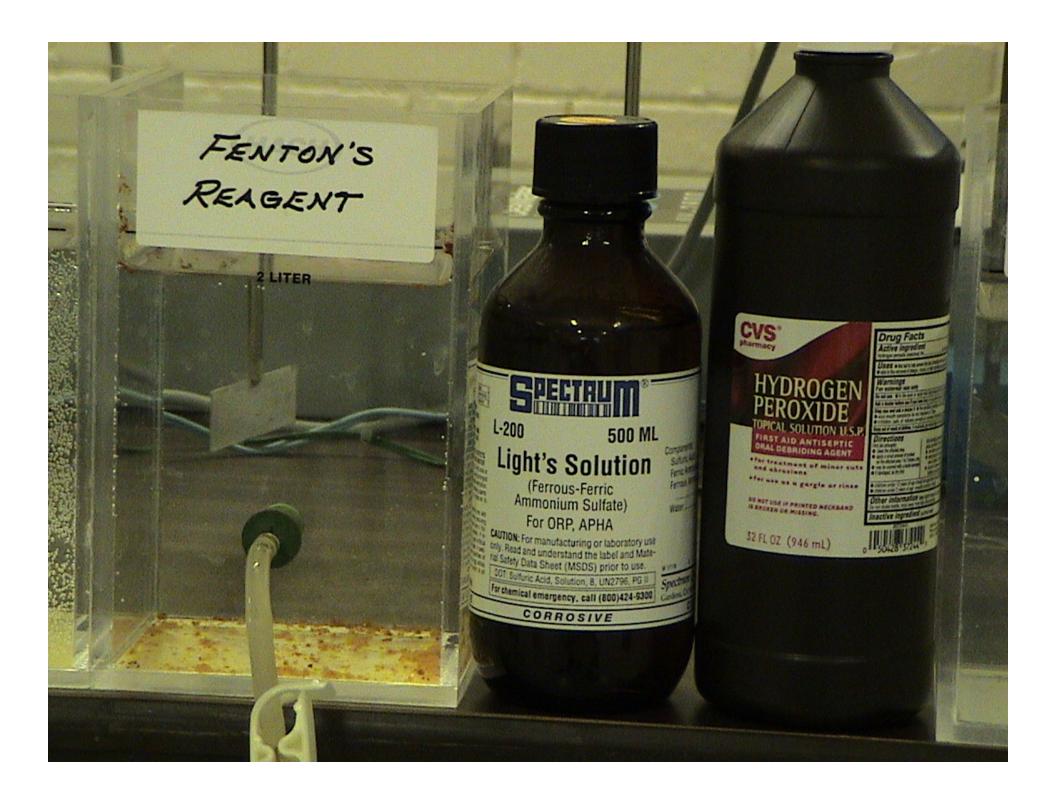
LAKE

14

606.52

164: 57

(HH14: 27) (KH4: 47) 8





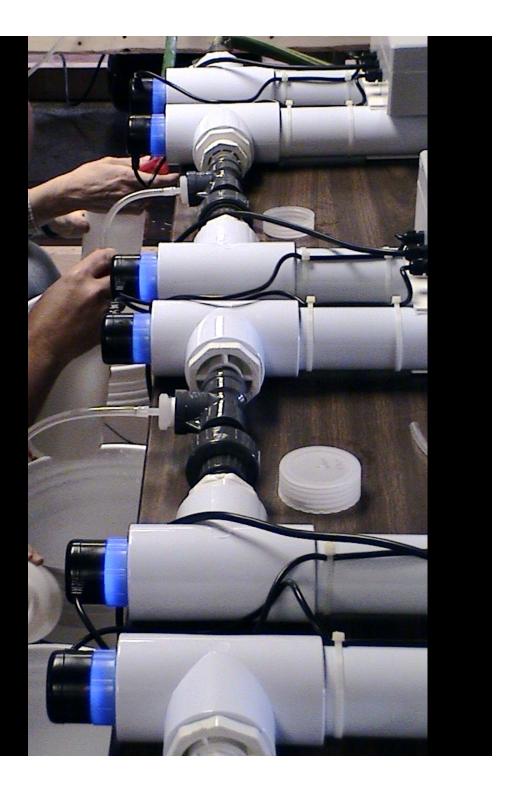
Removal of Geosmin by UV-Peroxide

Initial H₂O₂ dosages and UV retention times inadequate for effective oxidation;

Subsequently, very high dosages were found effective

Removal of Geosmin by UV-Peroxide

Influent Geosmin: 350 ng/l H_2O_2 dosage: 30 mg/l UV dosage: 38 J/cm² Effluent Geosmin: ND



Conclusion

Source of taste and odor: blue-green algae

Occurrence: Frequency, Season, Geosmin with depth

Lagoon Storage of Sludge with Retained Algae

Removal:

GAC adsorption GAC biodegradation Adverse effect of low temperature Maximize GAC EBCT

Conclusion

Predictmonitor nutrients, algal populations, dissolved
oxygen, temperature, microcystins, blue-green
pigment, UV254, and TASTE THE WATER

Pre-emptlake destratification, avoid lagoon recycle(discharge permit pending), avoid pre-oxidation

Remove GAC adsorption / biodegradation



Acknowledgements

Ron Stanley, lab technician and the Staff of the Bloomington Water Treatment Plant